

THE HONORABLE THOMAS S. ZILLY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

BUNGIE, INC., a Delaware corporation,

Plaintiff

v.

AIMJUNKIES.COM, a business of unknown  
classification; PHOENIX DIGITAL GROUP  
LLC, an Arizona limited liability company;  
JEFFREY CONWAY, an individual; DAVID  
SCHAEFER, an individual; JORDAN GREEN,  
an individual; and JAMES MAY, an individual,

Defendants.

Cause No. 2:21-cv-0811 TSZ

**STIPULATED  
PROTECTIVE ORDER**

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Discovery in this action is likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection may be warranted. The parties have therefore agreed to the following Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this agreement is consistent with LCR 26(c). It does not confer blanket protection on all disclosures or responses to discovery, the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles, and it does not presumptively entitle parties to file confidential information under seal.

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER  
(No. 2:21-cv-0811 TSZ) –1

Perkins Coie LLP  
1201 Third Avenue, Suite 4900  
Seattle, Washington 98101-3099  
Phone: +1.206.359.8000  
Fax: +1.206.359.9000

2. “CONFIDENTIAL” AND “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” MATERIAL

2.1 “Confidential” material shall include the following documents and tangible things produced or otherwise exchanged: confidential or commercially sensitive technical, sales, marketing, personal, or financial information of the producing party (including any party to this action and any non-party producing information or material voluntarily or pursuant to a subpoena or a court order in connection with this action), or information that the producing party is under a legal obligation to maintain as confidential.

2.2 “Highly Confidential” material shall include any document, material, or information otherwise meeting the definition of “Confidential,” the disclosure of which to another party or non-party the disclosing party reasonably believes would likely result in competitive, commercial, financial, or other harm to the disclosing party or its clients or potential clients. “Highly confidential” material may include, without limitation, proprietary technical information in the nature of hardware design documents, source code; proprietary software; license key generators; computer passwords; commercially sensitive competitive information; trade secret, or other confidential research and development information; and commercial agreements, the disclosure of which is likely to cause harm to the competitive position of the producing party.

3. SCOPE

The protections conferred by this agreement cover not only confidential material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from confidential material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of confidential material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by parties or their counsel that might reveal confidential material.

However, the protections conferred by this agreement do not cover information that is in the public domain or becomes part of the public domain through trial or otherwise.

4. ACCESS TO AND USE OF CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL

4.1 Basic Principles. A receiving party may use confidential material that is disclosed or produced by another party or by a non-party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,

1 defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Confidential material may be disclosed only to  
 2 the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this agreement. Confidential  
 3 material must be stored and maintained by a receiving party at a location and in a secure manner  
 4 that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this agreement.

5 4.2 Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered  
 6 by the court or permitted in writing by the designating party, a receiving party may disclose any  
 7 confidential material only to:

8 (a) the receiving party’s counsel of record in this action, as well as employees  
 9 of counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;

10 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including in house counsel) of the  
 11 receiving party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, unless the parties  
 12 agree that a particular document or material produced is for Attorney’s Eyes Only and is so  
 13 designated;

14 (c) experts and consultants to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this  
 15 litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

16 (d) the court, court personnel, and court reporters and their staff;

17 (e) copy or imaging services retained by counsel to assist in the duplication of  
 18 confidential material, provided that counsel for the party retaining the copy or imaging service  
 19 instructs the service not to disclose any confidential material to third parties and to immediately  
 20 return all originals and copies of any confidential material;

21 (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is  
 22 reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound”  
 23 (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the designating party or ordered by the court. Pages of  
 24 transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal confidential material must  
 25 be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted  
 26 under this agreement;

(g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information

(h) mediators or discovery masters (and their support staff) assisting in the above-captioned action; and

(i) any other person designated by written agreement of the parties and the disclosing party, or by order of the Court, where such disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and only after the above named persons have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A).

4.3 Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the designating party, a receiving party may disclose any Highly Confidential material only to:

(a) the receiving party’s counsel of record in this action, as well as employees of counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation provided those employees are not also employees of the receiving party;

(b) experts and consultants (including computer forensic examiners and custodians) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

(c) the court, court personnel, and court reporters and their staff;

(d) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information;

(e) mediators or discovery masters (and their support staff) assisting in the above-captioned action; and

(f) any other person designated by written agreement of the parties and the disclosing party, or by order of the Court, where such disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and only after the above named persons have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A).

1           4.4   Filing Confidential Material. Before filing confidential material or discussing or  
 2 referencing such material in court filings, the filing party shall confer with the designating party,  
 3 in accordance with Local Civil Rule 5(g)(3)(A), to determine whether the designating party will  
 4 remove the confidential designation, whether the document can be redacted, or whether a motion  
 5 to seal or stipulation and proposed order is warranted. During the meet and confer process, the  
 6 designating party must identify the basis for sealing the specific confidential information at issue,  
 7 and the filing party shall include this basis in its motion to seal, along with any objection to sealing  
 8 the information at issue. Local Civil Rule 5(g) sets forth the procedures that must be followed and  
 9 the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material  
 10 under seal. A party who seeks to maintain the confidentiality of its information must satisfy the  
 11 requirements of Local Civil Rule 5(g)(3)(B), even if it is not the party filing the motion to seal.  
 12 Failure to satisfy this requirement will result in the motion to seal being denied, in accordance with  
 13 the strong presumption of public access to the Court's files.

14   5.    DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

15       5.1   Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each party  
 16 or non-party that designates information or items for protection under this agreement must take  
 17 care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate  
 18 standards. The designating party must designate for protection only those parts of material,  
 19 documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify, so that other portions of the  
 20 material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept  
 21 unjustifiably within the ambit of this agreement.

22       Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are  
 23 shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to  
 24 unnecessarily encumber or delay the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses  
 25 and burdens on other parties) expose the designating party to sanctions.  
 26

1 If it comes to a designating party's attention that information or items that it designated for  
 2 protection do not qualify for protection, the designating party must promptly notify all other parties  
 3 that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

4 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this  
 5 agreement (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(b) below), or as otherwise stipulated or  
 6 ordered, disclosure or discovery material that qualifies for protection under this agreement must  
 7 be clearly so designated before or when the material is disclosed or produced.

8 (a) Information in documentary form: (e.g., paper or electronic documents and  
 9 deposition exhibits, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings),  
 10 the designating party must affix the word "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL"  
 11 to each page that contains confidential material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a  
 12 page qualifies for protection, the producing party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s)  
 13 (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins).

14 (b) Testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial proceedings: the parties  
 15 and any participating non-parties must identify on the record, during the deposition or other pretrial  
 16 proceeding, all protected testimony, without prejudice to their right to so designate other testimony  
 17 after reviewing the transcript. Any party or non-party may, within fifteen days after receiving the  
 18 transcript of the deposition or other pretrial proceeding, designate portions of the transcript, or  
 19 exhibits thereto, as confidential. If a party or non-party desires to protect confidential information  
 20 at trial, the issue should be addressed during the pre-trial conference.

21 (c) Other tangible items: the producing party must affix in a prominent place  
 22 on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the word  
 23 "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL". If only a portion or portions of the  
 24 information or item warrant protection, the producing party, to the extent practicable, shall identify  
 25 the protected portion(s).  
 26

1           5.3    Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to  
 2 designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the designating party's  
 3 right to secure protection under this agreement for such material. Upon timely correction of a  
 4 designation, the receiving party must make reasonable efforts to ensure that the material is treated  
 5 in accordance with the provisions of this agreement.

6    6.    CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

7           6.1    Timing of Challenges. Any party or non-party may challenge a designation of  
 8 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a designating party's confidentiality  
 9 designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic  
 10 burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a party does not waive its right to  
 11 challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the  
 12 original designation is disclosed.

13          6.2    Meet and Confer. The parties must make every attempt to resolve any dispute  
 14 regarding confidential designations without court involvement. Any motion regarding  
 15 confidential designations or for a protective order must include a certification, in the motion or in  
 16 a declaration or affidavit, that the movant has engaged in a good faith meet and confer conference  
 17 with other affected parties in an effort to resolve the dispute without court action. The certification  
 18 must list the date, manner, and participants to the conference. A good faith effort to confer requires  
 19 a faceto-face meeting or a telephone conference.

20          6.3    Judicial Intervention. If the parties cannot resolve a challenge without court  
 21 intervention, the designating party may file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under Local  
 22 Civil Rule 7 (and in compliance with Local Civil Rule 5(g), if applicable). The burden of  
 23 persuasion in any such motion shall be on the designating party. Frivolous challenges, and those  
 24 made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on  
 25 other parties) may expose the challenging party to sanctions. All parties shall continue to maintain  
 26 the material in question as confidential until the court rules on the challenge.

7. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION

If a party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL,” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL” that party must:

(a) promptly notify the designating party in writing and include a copy of the subpoena or court order;

(b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this agreement. Such notification shall include a copy of this agreement; and

(c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the designating party whose confidential material may be affected.

8. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a receiving party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed confidential material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this agreement, the receiving party must immediately (a) notify in writing the designating party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the protected material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this agreement, and (d) request that such person or persons execute the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

9. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

When a producing party gives notice to receiving parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the receiving parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order or



1 agreement that provides for production without prior privilege review. The parties agree to the  
 2 entry of a non-waiver order under Fed. R. Evid. 502(d) as set forth herein.

3 10. NON TERMINATION AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS

4 Within 60 days after the termination of this action, including all appeals, each receiving  
 5 party must return all confidential material to the producing party, including all copies, extracts and  
 6 summaries thereof. Alternatively, the parties may agree upon appropriate methods of destruction.

7 Notwithstanding this provision, counsel are entitled to retain two archival copies of all  
 8 documents filed with the court, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, correspondence,  
 9 deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work  
 10 product, even if such materials contain confidential material.

11 The confidentiality obligations imposed by this agreement shall remain in effect until a  
 12 designating party agrees otherwise in writing or a court orders otherwise.

13  
 14 IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

15 Dated: July 19, 2022

By: s/ William C. Rava

William C. Rava, Bar No. 29948  
 Jacob P. Dini, Bar No. 54115  
**Perkins Coie LLP**  
 1201 Third Avenue, Suite 4900  
 Seattle, Washington 98101-3099  
 Telephone: +1.206.359.8000  
 Facsimile: +1.206.359.9000  
 WRava@perkinscoie.com  
 JDini@perkinscoie.com  
 Attorneys for Plaintiff Bungie Inc.

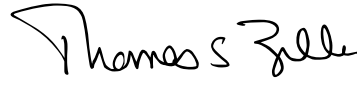
22 By: s/ Philip P. Mann

Philip P. Mann, WSBA No. 28860  
**Mann Law Group PLLC**  
 403 Madison Ave. N. Ste. 240  
 Bainbridge Island, Washington 98110  
 Phone (206) 436-0900  
 phil@mannlawgroup.com  
 Attorneys for Defendants

1 PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED

2 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 502(d), the production of any  
3 documents in this proceeding shall not, for the purposes of this proceeding or any other federal or  
4 state proceeding, constitute a waiver by the producing party of any privilege applicable to those  
5 documents, including the attorney-client privilege, attorney work-product protection, or any other  
6 privilege or protection recognized by law.

7 DATED this 20th day of July, 2022.



8  
9 \_\_\_\_\_  
Thomas S. Zilly  
United States District Judge

EXHIBIT AACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name], of  
 \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address], declare under penalty of  
 perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was  
 issued by the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington on [date] in the  
 case of *Bungie, Inc. v. AimJunkies.com, et al.*, No. 2:21-cv-811-TSZ. I agree to comply with and  
 to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge  
 that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt.  
 I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject  
 to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the  
 provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the  
 Western District of Washington for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective  
 Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

City and State where sworn and signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Printed name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_